

GLOTOV, Georgiy Fedorovich; MATVEYEV, S.A., inzh., red.; KOMAR'KOVA,
L.M., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geodesy in construction] Geodeziia v stroitel'stve. Moskva,
Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1958. 323 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Surveying) (Civil engineering)

BRONSHTEYN, Grigoriy Savel'yevich; GРЕЧИШКИН, Матвир Уварович;
ГЛОТОВ, Г.Ф., доцент, редактор; БОЛДАКОВ, Я.М., редактор;
ЛЕВЧУК, Г.П., доцент, ред.; ХРОМЧЕНКО, П.И., ред.изд-ва;
РОМАНОВА, В.В., техн.ред.

[Plotting geodetic networks for construction surveys] Razbivka
stroitel'noi geodezicheskoi setki. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry,
1960. 71 p.
(Surveying)

G-LO TUV C, F

KUZNETSOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; CHUSTUZHIN, S.A., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; KLIMOV, O.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MURAV'YEV, M.S., dotsent, retsenzent; LEVCHUK, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LEBEDEV, N.N., dotsent, retsenzent; GLOPOV, G.F., dotsent, retsenzent; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; PIMENOV, A.F., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; BSLIKOV, Ye.F., dotsent, red.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red.izd-vn; RCMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geodetic operations in the design and construction of hydraulic structures] Geodezicheskie raboty pri proektirovani i stroitel'stve gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moscow, Izd-vo geod.lit-ry, 1960.
173 p.

(Hydraulic engineering) (Surveying)

BELIKOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, dotsent; VORONIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich, inzh.;
GLOTOV, Georgiy Fedorovich, dotsent; ZELENKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich,
inzh.; IVANOV, Leonid Fedorovich, inzh.; KORENEV, Gleb Sergeyevich,
inzh. [deceased]; MASLENNIKOV, Anatoliy Stepanovich, inzh.; SIROTKIN,
Mikhail Pavlovich, dotsent; ULITIN, Andrey Il'ich, inzh.; URUSOV,
Nikita Yur'yevich, inzh.; FLOROVSKIY, Yuriy Sergeyevich, inzh.;
SHAKHIDZHANYAN, Grand Aleksandrovich, inzh.; EGLIT, Vitaliy Ivanovich,
inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Guidebook on principles of engineering geodesy used in planning
and building hydroelectric power stations] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo
po inzhenerno-geodesicheskim izyskaniiam pri proektirovaniyu i stroi-
tel'stve gidroelektrostantsii. Pod obshchey red. E.F.Belikova.
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1960. 447 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Geodesy)

GLOTOV, G.F., dozent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Vertical control in canal construction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geod. i aerof. no.3:53-63 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yunki
i kartografii.
(Canals)
(Leveling)

FARENBRUKH, N.K.; GLOTOV, G.F., nauchnyy red.; VDOVENKO, Z.I.,
red. izd-va; GORDEYEV, P.A., red. izd-va; OSENKO, L.M.,
tekhn. red.; MIKHAYEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Geodesy in construction] Geodezija v stroitel'stve. Moskva,
Gosstroizdat, 1962. 251 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Surveying) (Building)

SIROTKIN, Mikhail Pavlovich; BELIKOV, Ye.F., retsenzent; FEDOROVSKIY,
Yu.S., retsenzent; GLOTOV, G.F., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I.,
red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on geodesy for builders] Spravochnik po geodesii dlia
stroitelei. Moskva, Geodezizdat, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Surveying) (Building)

GLOTOV, G.F.; BEZTSENNYY, P.Kh., prof., retsenzant; NESTEROV, A.F.,
dots., retsenzant; KONDRAK'YEVA, T.A., red.

[Preliminary operations, planning and construction of
engineering installations] Izyskanie, proektirovanie i
stroitel'stvo inzhenernykh resurzhenii. Moscow, Vysshiaia
shkola. Sec. 3. 1964. 177 p. (FIR 17:13)

GLOTOV, G.F., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculating the capacity of a water reservoir using parabolic curves.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.: perevod. i aerofot. no.1:19-27 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i
kartografiya.

9(3)

807149-1-1-5-1

AUTHORS: Zemlyanikov, V.I., and Glazkov, I.A.

TITLE: Trigger Circuits Using the p-n Junction Capacitor (Triggrernyye ustroystva s izpol'sovaniem poluprovodnikov p-n peremennaya).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vuzovskikh uchebnykh zavedenii - radiofizika i radiokhimika, 1962, Vol 3, No 1, pp 11-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the application of the p-n transition capacitance of semiconductor junction transistors and diodes in a nonlinear circuit for designing trigger circuits. They base their investigation on the work conducted at the Kafedra teoretticheskikh osnov radioelektroniki MAI (Chair of Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering of MAI). Card 1/3

SCV/142-2-1-5/22

Trigger Circuits Using the p-n Junction Capacitance

circuit with a P6V transistor and a D2V point-contact diode. The authors arrive at the conclusion that the experimental data confirm the principal theories explained in this paper. The trigger circuits suggested, have a number of advantages over triggers, built in the conventional way with vacuum tubes or transistors. The circuitry of triggers based on the p-n **Junction** capacitance, is very simple compared to transistorized trigger circuits. In addition, they are less affected by temperature changes, since temperature has little influence on the p-n transition capacitance. The speed of changing the circuit from one stable state into the other one may be higher than with triggers containing P6 transistors. It is to be expected that these trigger circuits will find application in electronic computers and other electronic devices.

Card 2/3

SOV/142-2-1-5/22

Trigger Circuits Using the p-n Junction Capacitance

There are 3 circuit diagrams, 3 graphs, 1 oscillogram and 5 references, 1 of which is American and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoretskikh osnov radiotekhniki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina aviatonnoego instituta imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Chair of Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering of the Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1958 (initially)
June 16, 1958 (after revision)

Card 3/3

GLOTOV, I.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5194

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Primeneniye poluprovodnikovykh priborov v aviatsionnykh radio-tehnicheskikh ustroystvakh; sbornik statey (Use of Semiconductor Devices in Aviation Radio-Engineering Installations; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 100 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 128) 7,650 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR; Moskovskiy ordena Lenina aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

Ed. (Title page): I. S. Gonorovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer; Ed. (Inside book): S. I. Bumshteyn, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: L. A. Garnukhina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with the utilization of semiconductor devices in radio engineering.

Card 1/4

Use of Semiconductor Devices (Cont.)

SOV/5194

COVERAGE: The book contains articles describing investigations carried out at the Moskovskiy aviationsionnyy institut (Moscow Aviation Institute). Problems in utilizing p-n junction capacitance of semiconductor devices in such areas of radio engineering as parametric amplification, frequency modulation, and pulse techniques are discussed. Kipp-relay circuits with an electronic control of duration and the problem of obtaining $\alpha > 1$ for junction transistors are examined. A review is given of Soviet and non-Soviet literature on the utilization of p-n junction capacitance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most articles.

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Samoylenko, V. I., [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Concerning the Capacitance of a P-N Junction	5
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Use of Semiconductor Devices (Cont.) SOV/5194

Sidcrov, Yu. I. [Engineer]. Modern Semiconductor Variable Capacitors	19
Demin, V. P. [Engineer]. Concerning the Natural Oscillations in a Circuit With P-N Junction Capacitance	28
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Glotov, I. A. [Engineer]. Trigger Phenomena in an LC-Circuit With a Nonlinear Capacitance of P-N Junction	46
Samoylenko, V. I., and A. M. Shestopalov [Engineer]. Some Problems of Parametric Amplification With the Use of P-N Junction Capacitance	64
Petrov, A. A. [Engineer]. Concerning the Problem of Switching Into a Master Oscillator Circuit a Semiconductor Element Controlling Its Frequency	74

Card 3/4

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9,7000 (also 1024)

S/535/60/000/128/004/008
EO36/E135

AUTHOR: Glotov, I.A., Engineer

TITLE: Switching Phenomena in an LC Circuit With a Non-linear
p--n Junction Capacitance

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, No.128, Moscow,
1960. Primeneniye poluprovodnikovykh priborov v
aviatsionnykh radiotekhnicheskikh ustroystvakh:
sbornik statey, pp. 46-63

TEXT: Earlier articles (Refs. 1 and 4) have shown the
superiority of p-n junction capacitances as reactance controlling
elements. This article is a development of an earlier article by
the present author and V.I. Samoylenko (Ref.4), and considers the
behaviour of non-linear LC circuits with positive feedback as a
function of applied voltage and circuit parameters. The principle
of the circuit can be understood from Fig.1 which shows the basic
diagram of an LC circuit with non-linear p-n junction capacitance.
A constant bias voltage E_0 and a sinusoidal voltage (e) of
frequency $f_0 = \omega_0/2\pi$ are applied to a series resonant circuit.
The capacitance of the junction C, D acts simultaneously as the
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E036/E135

Switching Phenomena in an LC Circuit With a Non-linear p-n-n
Junction Capacitance

capacitance and the feedback diode. R_H is the detector load and C the feedback element. A change of the voltage E_0 changes the capacitance and hence the resonant frequency of the circuit as well as the voltage appearing across the capacitance due to e . This voltage is detected by the diode itself and gives rise to a constant voltage on the load, E_H . The circuit is then analysed on the assumption that the non-linear capacitance only changes within narrow limits and that the Q of the circuit is fairly high. The junction capacitance is assumed to be given by the Shockley formula $C_K = C_{K0} \{ \varphi_K / (E + \varphi_K) \}^{1/2}$ where E is the applied bias and φ_K the contact potential of the junction. C_{K0} is the capacitance at zero bias. The action of the circuit depends on the fact that the voltage across the junction is a function of both the bias voltage E_0 and the voltage across the detector load which in turn depends on the transmission coefficient of the diode. Assuming that the ratio of the load resistance to detector input resistance is large, the circuit is analysed graphically and shown

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E036/E135

Switching Phenomena in an LC Circuit With a Non-linear p-n-n Junction Capacitance

to be capable of bistable operation. The analysis is supported by experimental results using the collector junction of a transistor. The approximate nature of the switching characteristic is seen in Fig.6 in which the theoretical detector voltage E_{μ} (y axis) is plotted as a function of the bias voltage E_0 . It is seen that a step-like change in the detector voltage occurs at particular values of E_0 which depends on the direction in which the change is made. The region between these two voltages is the "triggering region". The experimental results confirm the features of Fig 6 and are plotted with frequency as a parameter in the range 11.5 to 13 Mc/s. With increasing frequency the triggering region is displaced in the direction of higher voltages (E_0) and lower detector voltage (E_{μ}) the latter can become negative. The amplitude of the alternating voltage was 1.1 volts. The behaviour is discussed semi-qualitatively at some length. Triggering characterized as before by the step-like change in E_{μ} , is obtained also by changing the frequency ω_0 as Card 3/5 X

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E036/E135

Switching Phenomena in an LC Circuit With a Non-linear p-n Junction Capacitance

experimental curves demonstrate. The bias voltage E_0 is used as a parameter in this case. ($-8V < E_0 < 3V$). In a further set of curves the triggering is effected by varying the amplitude of the alternating voltage. It is claimed that practical circuits, in computers for example, based on this phenomenon would be advantageous where space and weight must be kept low.

There are 12 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 English.

Ref.6: W. Shockley: "Theory of electronic semiconductors"
(Russian translation), Moscow 1953.

Ref.7: F. Dill, H. Depain: "Semiconductor capacitance amplifier",
Conv. Rec., IRE, 1956, pt. III.

Card 4/5

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

SAMOYLENKO, V.I.; GLOTOV, I.A.

Trigger effects in a circuit containing a nonlinear p-n junction
with presence of d.c. feedback. Trudy MAI no.149:74-91 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Pulse circuits)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

SAMOYLENKO, V.I.; GLOTOV, I.A.

Stationary conditions in two-stage network of a parametron using
the capacitance of a p-n junction. Trudy MAI no.149:92-11.3 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Parametric amplifiers) (Electronic computers)

GLOTOV, I. A.

Relaxation oscillations in a LC-circuit with a nonlinear p-n
junction capacitance. Trudy MAI no.150:62-71 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Electric networks)

B
Action of metastable atoms on the current strength of the non-self-supporting discharge in neon. I. I. GLOROV (Physikal. Z. Sowjetunion, 1937, 12, 235-238).-- $5 \times 10^{-4}\%$ of A in Ne increases the current strength (i) in a discharge at 50 v by 17% (increasing with % of A to a max. at 1% of A, and then decreasing); (ii) decreases on illuminating the discharge with Ne light, the effect increasing with % of A to a max. at $10^{-3}\%$ of A, and then decreasing to 0 at 0.2-0.3% of A. Results are interpreted as collisions of the second kind. R S B

[Signature]

Measurements of the ionization coefficient α in pure neon and in neon-argon mixtures. I. I. Glotov, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 31, 1858, 1957; I. I. Glotov, *Zhur. Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki*, 12, No. 4, 256 (as 1957) in German. Experimental data on α for pure Ne confirm those of Townsend and McCallum (J. A. 23, 144), and the value calculated by Devy and Stepanov (A. 30, 2839). Up to 10% Ar does not affect the value of α ; at 10% Ar it quadruples the value of α . — I. H. Rothman

BC

Coefficient of volume ionisation for pure neon and neon-argon mixtures. I. I. Gutorov (Physikal. Z. Sovietunion, 1938, 13, 84-102) cf. "A", 1938, I, 188).—The theoretical vol. ionisation coeff. (α) for pure Ne and Ne-A mixtures are in qual. accord with experiments. The addition of $<5 \times 10^{-4}\%$ of A to Ne scarcely changes α , but additions $>5 \times 10^{-4}\%$ increase it many times, owing to increased ionisation of admixed atoms by metastable Ne atoms. When the [A] is $>0.3\%$ energy losses of electrons cause a decrease in the most probable electron velocity and hence a decrease of α . The results are applied to interpretation of observations on the Townsend discharge.

J. W. S.

C.A.

Conditions influencing the kindling potential in glow-discharge neon lamps with a cesium cathode. I. I. Glotov
Moscow State Univ., *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 17, 1831-90 (1917). The potential V_0 at which the discharge strikes, is lower the higher the thermoelectric current used in the forming of the cathode. V_0 depends further on the thickness of the oxide film on the cathode; it is at 1 mm with the cathode heated 8-15 mm at 350° under 15 mm of O_2 . Higher forming temp. lowers V_0 . In terms of the pressure of Ne in the tube, V_0 is mm in the pressure range 15-23 mm. Addn. of 0.6% Ar to the Ne results in a lowering of V_0 by 23% N. Thom

CA

4

The influence of a layer of poorly conducting material covering a precipitator electrode on phenomena in an electrostatic filter. A. Vlasova, I. Glotov, and N. Kaptsov (Moscow State Univ.) *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 17, 1371-80 (1947). Such layers raise the potential everywhere within the precipitator but especially near the wire. The potential distribution curve is higher, the greater the resistance of the layer on the cylinder. For gypsum and paraffin there is a layer thickness for which the potential distribution curve lies below that given by clean electrodes. When the discharge current passes through a poorly conducting layer, a surface charge accumulates, raising the surface potential. This increase varies directly with layer thickness and current. Cyrus Feldman

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

GLOTOV, I.N.

Mountainous taiga regions of the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau and the Selair Ridge and some problems of commercially important animals. Izv. Novosib. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.1:69-74 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Kemerovo Province---Fur-Bearing animals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

GLOTOV, I.N.

Murine rodents of the flood plain ~~in~~ the upper reaches of the
Ob' River. Trudy Biol. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 7:235-240
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

(OB' VALLEY--RODENTIA)

GLOTOV, I.N.

Plow furrows in the ecologic and faunistic investigation of murine
rodents and shrews. Vop. ekol. 4:93-99 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskego otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.
(Siberia--Rodentia) (Siberia--Shrews) (Zoological research)

GLOTOV, M.

Pedagogical guidance in the agricultural training of students. Politekh. obuch. no.1:48-52 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz opyta raboty Krasnosel'skoy sredney shkoly Oparinskogo rayona Kirovskoy oblasti.

(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

ACC NR:AP7007734

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/67/063/002/0050/0052

AUTHOR: Genkin, A. M. (Professor; Head); Glotov, N. A.

ORG: Department of Biological Chemistry. /Head-Prof. A.M. Genkin/, Sverdlovsk Medical Institute (Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta).

TITLE: Effect of glutamic acid on the respiration and oxidative phosphorylation of liver mitochondria under normal and hypoxic conditions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 63, no. 2, 1967, 50-52

TOPIC TAGS: biologic respiration, biologic metabolism, oxidative phosphorylation, hypoxia, mitochondria, glutamic acid, rat, lung effus, enzyme

ABSTRACT: Since aerobic enzymes are confined to mitochondria, it seemed desirable to investigate the effect of glutamic acid on the intensity of respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in liver mitochondria under normal and hypoxic conditions. Tests were conducted on 41 male white rats weighing 170—230 g. Experimental animals were given subcutaneous

UDC: 615.739.64-092:[612.26+616.262:612.398.
.145.1]:612.353.014.21

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ACC NR: AP7007734

1 mg/g injections of sodium glutamate while control animals were given an equal dose of neutral solution. One group of rats (control and experimental animals) was decapitated three hr after injection while a second group was exposed to an altitude of 7000--8000 m for two hr in a pressure chamber. These animals had been exposed to hypoxia one hr after injection. Mitochondria were separated by differential centrifugation at a temperature of 0--5°C. Results of the experiment are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Thus far the mechanism of the stimulating effect of glutamic acid is not clear. If the oxidation of alphaketogutaric acid occurs via enzymes on the inner surface of mitochondrial membranes, then the permeability of these membranes to a number of metabolites could have

Table 1. Effect of glutamic acid on the respiration and oxidative phosphorylation of liver mitochondria

Oxygen and phosphorus consumption (microatoms/1mgN ₂ /hr)	Normal		Hypoxia	
	Control (10)	Experimental (10)	Control (10)	Experimental (10)
Oxygen.	9.87±0.61	10.95±0.63	10.12±0.45	12.11±0.43
Phosphorus.	33.40±1.82	36.72±1.82	32.59±2.16	36.61±1.88
P:O	3.39±0.11	3.37±0.09	3.22±0.12	3.02±0.09

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Table 2. Effect of glutamic acid on the optical density of mitochondria separated from the livers of rats exposed to hypoxia (mean data; % of original extinction).

Time (min) from the mo- ment of mito- chondria sep- aration	Control (10)	Experi- mental (3)
0	100	100
10	95	99
20	91	93
30	90	90
40	88	82
50	85	83
60	85	85

a spontaneous effect on the intensity of respiration. Finally, injected glutamic acid could in one manner or another affect the activity of respiratory enzymes. These and other suppositions require further experimental confirmation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [CD]

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ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 3/3

GLOTOV, N.G. (Tyumen')

Scientific organization of work in a section. Zhel. dor. transp.
47 no.9:62-64 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nachal'nik Tyumenskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.

SILIN, K.S.; GLOTOV, N.M.; GRETSOV, A.P.; KARPINSKIY, V.I.; PROKHOROV, A.D.;
YEVGRAFOV, G.K., prof., red.; ZELEVICH, P.M., inzh., red.; BOBROVA,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete tube foundations] Fundamenty opor
mostov iz sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh obolochek. Pod red. G.K.
Evgrafova. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 198 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Deystvital'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Yevgrafov).
(Bridges--Foundations and piers)

GLOTOV, N.M., inzh.

Making thin-walled reinforced concrete large-diameter shells.
Transp. stroi. 8 no.1:8-11 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:12)
(Yangtze River--Bridges, Concrete)

SILIN, K.S.; GLOMOV, N.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Deeply laid foundations made of precast reinforced concrete shells. Transp.stroi. 9 no.1:18-25 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Rukovoditel' otdeleniya iskusstvennykh sooruzheniy TSentral'-nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'stva.
(Bridges--Foundations and piers)

BEREZANTSEV, Vsevolod Glebovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KSENOFONTOV,
Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; PLATONOV, Yevgeniy
Vladimirovich, prof.; SIDOROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn.
nauk, dots.; YAROSHENKO, Vsevolod Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn.nauk,
dots.; GOL'DSHTEYN, M.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
TERLETSKIY, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; LAPIDUS, L.S., inzh., retsenzent;
ZHEREBTSOV, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; GLOTOV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent;
SILIN, K.S., inzh., retsenzent; SURODEYEV, V.P., inzh., red.; KHITROV,
P.A., tekhn. red.

[Soil mechanics and foundation engineering] Mekhanika gruntov, osno-
vaniia i fundamente. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va
putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 339 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Soil mechanics)

(Foundations)

GLOTOV, N. M., Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the solidity of
rock formations." Mos, 1961. (Min of Transport USSR. Mos
Inst of Engineers of Transport im I. V. Stalin) (KL, 3-61,
242)

- 213 -

SILIN, K.S.; GLOTOV, N.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Foundations of reinforced concrete shells. Avt. dor. 24 no.3:15-
12 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela iskusstvennykh sooruzheniy Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva
Mintrasstroya SSSR (for Silin).

(Bridges--Foundations and piers)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

GLOTOV, N.M., inzh.

Interrelations of the limits of strength of rock subject
to displacement and to compression. Trudy TSNIS no.45:158-160
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rocks)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

GLOTOV, N.M., inzh.

Device for determining the strength of rock and concrete
subject to displacement. Trudy TSNTIS no.45:161-163 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Rocks--Testing) (Concrete--Testing)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

ALEKSEYEV, V.V., inzh.; GLOTOV, N.M., inzh.

Manufacture and sinking of reinforced concrete shells.
Transp. stroi. 12 no.1:12-15 Ja '62. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

GLOTOV, N.M., kand.tekh.nauk

Evaluation of the strength of rock in the foundations of structures.
Trudy TSNIIS no.47:200-212 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rocks--Testing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

GLOTOV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Classification of rocks which serve as foundations of structures.
Trudy TSNIIS no.47:213-216 '63. (MIFA 16:5)
(Rocks--Classification and pomenclature)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

GLOTOV, N.N., kemi, tekhn. nauk

Studies of the Central Communications Research Institute on
carrying out the norms for planning and the methods of con-
structing footings for supports. Trudy TSNIIS no.56:5-13 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

GLOTOV, N.M., lenin, tekhn. nauk

Effect of the size of the bit breaking rock on the magnitude of the destructive pressure. Trudy TSNIID no.66:171-175. '65.

Study of the forces of resistance of the longitudinal shear of a column embedded in rock. Trud:176-178.

(TIP 18:5)

POPOV, O.A., inzh.; GLOTOV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAVRIYEV, K.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SHPIRO, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the revision of the chapter "Pile foundations from
consolidating piles" of the Construction Norms and Regulations.
Transn.stroi. 15 no.10:46-47 0 '65.

(MIFA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni proyektino-
izvskatel'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu bol'shikh mostov
(for Popov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
transportnogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'-
stva (for Zavriyev). 3. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy
institut (for Shpiro).

GLOTOV, N.P., zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR

Theoretical and practical conference of physicians of certain Caucasian
and Crimean sanatoriums. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27
no.1:92-93 '62. (MIA 15:5)
(SANATORIUMS) (MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

GLOTOV, N.V.

Methodology of recording and evaluation of the frequency
dynamics of developmental defects in man. Vest. AMN SSSR
20 no.9:22-25 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

L 14156-66
ACC NR: AP6001312

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/55/000/C09/0022/0325

AUTHOR: Glotov, N. V.

21
B

ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology, AMN SSSR, Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Methods for calculating and evaluating the dynamics of the frequency of developmental defects in man

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: human genetics, pathology, epidemiology

ABSTRACT: The author discusses three factors that must be taken into consideration when analyzing possible changes in the incidence of developmental defects in a given population: migration of peoples, ambiguity of diagnosis, and the state of medical statistics in each survey. A review of the literature on increase in frequency of defects with time, citing three possible findings is presented. No statistically significant differences can be seen in some years in the rates of defect incidence. The differences between the individual frequencies are statistically significant

UDC: 616-007-053.1 : 313.13

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L 14156-66
ACC NR: AP6001312

but there are no regular changes with time. There is a statistically significant and systematic change in frequency with time. Other complicating factors are steady improvement in diagnosis during the past 50 years, possible change in the genetic structure of a population owing to general progress in medicine with resultant sharp drop in mortality (especially infant mortality) and reduction of the influence of natural selection, and the fact that 50 years represent only about two generations so that random variations are inherently likely.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 10

BOCHKOV, N.P.; GLOTOV, N.V.

Seminar on problems of theoretical biology. Med. rev. 10 no.11:
92-94 N '65. (MERA 19:1)

1. Otdel obshchey radiobiologii i radiatsionnoy genetiki (zav. -
N.V. Timofeyev-Resovskiy) Instituta meditsinskoy radiologii AMN
SSSR, Obninsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

GLOTOV, O.K.

Determining velocities from several regional axes. Geofiz.
razv. no.14:3-17 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

CIA - U.S.

"Additional Applications of the Differential Index Method. I
Frontal, February 1, 1954, NY 11"

Reconstruction of incomplete records, in particular the estimation of
the time to and the collinearity of refraction front, as well as interpretation of
of the differential refractivity, resulting from the boundary values, require the
same over the same area. (Maur, So 19, 1955)

GLOTOV, O.K.

Computing refraction at the intermediate separation line while
interpreting data on refracted and reflected wave hodographs.
Prikl. geofiz. no.16:114-129 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Seismic waves) (Hodograph)

BOGDANOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; GLOTOV, O.K., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.N.,
vedushchiy red.; GANINA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Interpretation of seismic hodographs] Interpretatsiya
seismicheskikh godografov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 288 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Seismic prospecting)

S/552/60/000/027/003/008
H000/H000

AUTHOR: Glotov, O. K.

TITLE: Determination of reflecting horizons by the midpoint method

SOURCE: Prikladnaya geofizika (sbornik statey), no. 27, 1960, 35-49

TEXT: The midpoint method for determining the position of reflecting horizons, which affords several ways of improving the accuracy of the reflected wave method, and which is especially suitable for gently sloping reflecting horizons, is discussed. The new method eliminates the difficulty of tracing reflected waves near the shot point, encountered with the commonly used t_0 method of determining horizons, by first finding the depth of the reflecting surface under one of the shot points. This can be found if the depth of this surface at another shot point, and the reflected wave travel time difference from cross time-distance curves for a point midway between the shot points, are known. It is shown that errors due to deviation of the seismic ray from the vertical when determining depth differences by the midpoint method can be disregarded, provided the propagation velocity in the covering complex is constant. Serious distortions of the

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Determination of reflecting horizons (Cont.)

S/552/60/000/027/003/003
H000/H000

cross section can result from failure to consider vertical and horizontal gradients and zones of low velocities. The author discusses practical methods for determining horizons for cases of constant velocity and for cases where velocity changes linearly in a horizontal direction. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/2

KAZAKOV, Aleksey Tikhonovich; GLOTOV, O.K., red.; USHAKOVA, A.F., ved.
red.; POLOST'IA, A.S., tekhr. red.

[Blasting methods and techniques in seismic prospecting] Metodika
i tekhnika vzryvnykh rabot pri seismorazvedke. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 217 p.
(MIRA 14,12)
(Seismic prospecting) (Blasting)

GLOTOV, O.K.

Possibility of using the reflection method of seismic probing
for prospecting in uplifted zones and large, gently sloping,
platform-type structures. Razved.i prom.eofiz. no.43:13-27
'62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Seismic prospecting)

KAZAK, V., Aleksey Tikhonovich; GLOTOV, A.K., red.; KIVIMINA, N.N.,
red.; VURMENVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Methods and equipment for blasting operations in seismic
prospecting] Metodika i tekhnika vzryvnykh rabot pri sei-
smorazvedke Izd.2., perev. i dop. Moscow, Gostoptekhiz-
dat, 1964. 282 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Seismic prospecting) (Blasting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

CONFIDENTIAL

Transcription of original plan for a coup in Iraq; includes early 1960's
intelligence. (Ref. letter of 12 Dec 1961, NY 161 - UNRWA, A-1)

1. In view of the present situation in Iraq, it is recommended that

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

BELEVTSOV, G.A.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I.; MISTRICHENKO, N.M.; SOLDATKIN, A.I.;
SHARKEVICH, L.D.; Prinimeli uchastiye: FROLOV, S.Ya.;
SHESTOPALOV, I.I.; PACHNIKOVA, Z.A.; STOLBUNSKIY, L.Z.;
USOV, V.T.; GLOTOV, P.L.; VOLKOVA, A.Ya.; ALDOKHINA, V.P.;
VOLOSHIN, Yu.T.; SHUMAKOV, I.S.; ZAPOROZHETS, N.P.;
SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.P.; GONCHAROVA, M.Ya.

Investigation of blast furnace smelting using natural gas.
Stal' 22 no.6:483-486 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Glestov, S.T.

TITLE: Obtaining Building Materials as By-products when Working Sands by Dredging or Bottom Mining (Pribornaya dobycha stroitel'nykh materialov pri rebenicheskikh posypuykakh mestorozhdeniy granit i granitnykh lezov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyys metally, 1970, № 5, pp. 47-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although gold-, platinum-, chromite-bearing and other mineral sands are worked in large quantities by dredging and hydraulic mining, nothing has been organised for the utilisation of their considerable (30-35%) content of natural sand and gravel, which are especially needed for building. Since the decentralisation of industry in the USSR, the Sovnarkhoz (economic council) of the Sverdlovskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativny rayon (Sverdlovsk Economic Administrative Rayon) has become interested in this question. The Odintsovskiy institut have shown that large utilisation of by-products from available local deposits would supply requirements of several industrial regions. It is estimated that deposits close to consumers (100 km) could yield sand and gravel could be obtained annually at a price of 1.5-2 rubles per ton.

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S. J. G. (Ref. No. 10)

Obtaining Building Materials at Bepu-Makassar and Makassar Sands by
Dredging or Hydraulic Mining

respectively, below kind of aggregate material. The Institute in 1972 carried out the feasibility design and planning work, and the author gives details of a scheme for a 210-cu-dredger working at a depth with a comparatively low current, namely about 10 m, a yield of 40-45% of -100 + 0,1 mm. Fig. 1 shows the dredging scheme, with the dredger operating at an average rate of 100 m³/hour for 17 hours a day for 200 days a year. Little recommendation would be expected; Fig. 2 shows the proposed elevations. A typical soil pump rated at 600 m³/hour will be sufficient. Laboratory tests have shown that the first sand can be obtained conform to COST 2,61-90 and 2,62-90, respectively. The author gives cost estimates for pumping also for a 150-cu dredger. As an example of the up-production of sand and gravel during hydraulic mining, the author discusses plans drawn up for a 150-cu dredger installation with a total pumping rate of 100 000 m³. The scheme is the same in principle as that for dredging but is simpler in operation. The author points out that

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Obtaining Building Materials as By-product when Working Sands by
Dredging or Hydraulic Mining

the by-production of valuable materials may make
relatively poor precious-metal deposits worth working
and could lead to great savings in tailoring costs.

Work in this direction was to start in the Sverdlovsk
region in the Spring of 1959.

Card 3/3 There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Unipromed¹

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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100

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

GLOTOV, Vasyl'

[On virgin lands of Altai Territory] Na alteis'kii tsilyni. L'viv,
Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1955. (MIRA 9:12)
(Altai Territory--Agriculture)

1. GLOTOV V.A., DUDA G.R., SUKHANOV A.F.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Microflora of the Air in the Clinics of the Omsk Medical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin", Trudy Omskogo Med. In-ta im. M.I.Kalinina (Works of the Omsk Medical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin), No 6, 1951, pp 103-111.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

GLOTOV, V.A.; USACHEVA, Ye.M.

Late results of treatment without bouginage in burns of
the esophagus. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.2:65-67 Mr-Ap '63,
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - prof.
Ye.I. Yaroslavskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOV/110-50-7-14/19

AUTHORS: Gletov, V.G. (Engineer) and Pronin, L.A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Concerning the Shape of the Hysteresis Loop of Ferrite Cores for Memory Devices (O forme petli gisterezisa ferritovykh serdachnikov dlya zapominayushchikh ustroystv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 7, pp 64-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, small memory-devices have usually been made with ferrite cores having a rectangular hysteresis loop. This article considers the relationship between hysteresis loop shape and chemical composition of ferrite cores of the system $MgO - MnO - Fe_2O_3$. First the shape of the hysteresis loop is explained in terms of the domain theory of magnetisation, citing work published in English. Two possible cases of re-magnetisation of ferrite cores are considered with reference to Fig 2: if H_n is greater than zero, reduction from B_m to B_r results only from rotation of domains to the crystallographically-preferred direction of magnetisation. If H_w is greater than H_n (Fig 2a), i.e. if movement of domain boundaries is still difficult with a field H_n , then the value of H_w determines H_c and the steep sides

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SOV/110-59-7-14/19

Concerning the Shape of the Hysteresis Loop of Ferrite Cores for
Memory Devices

of the hysteresis loop are sloping. If H_n is less than H_m (Fig 2b), i.e. re-magnetisation is determined only by the field intensity necessary to create domains of reverse magnetisation, then the hysteresis loop is near to the ideal rectangular shape. In this case the value of H_n determines H_c and it may be called the start field H_s . Secondly, if H_n is less than 0 (Fig 2v) then the reduction from B_m to B_r results not only from rotation of domains to the direction of easy magnetisation but also from the creation of domains of reverse magnetisation, even when H_m is greater than 0. In this case movement of the boundaries is difficult and the loop cannot be rectangular. In actual Mg - Mn ferrites suitable for operation in memory devices, the hysteresis loop shape is apparently close to the case H_m greater than 0, which corresponds to the fulfilment of the condition given by expression (1). Reduction of the grain size L , although favourable, is possible only within limits, because it causes an increase in the value of H_c . In order to satisfy expression (1) ferrites of the system

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Concerning the Shape of the Hysteresis Loop of Ferrite Cores for
Memory Devices

$\text{MgO} - \text{MnO} - \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ should be chosen for which the ratio of the density of surface energy on the domain boundaries to the saturation at magnetisation is high. Further, it may be shown that to obtain ferrite cores with a rectangular loop and also a dense uniform and single-phase material the condition given by expression (2) must be fulfilled. For practical purposes this corresponds to fulfilment of the requirement given by expression (3). Obviously the less the ratio of B_m/H_s , the more the shape of the hysteresis loop approaches to rectangular. Ferrites were investigated with compositions in regions I and II of the system $\text{MgO} - \text{MnO} - \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. As indicated in Fig 3, the composition in region I was

$\text{MnO/Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \approx 0.7$; $\text{MgO} \approx 32 \dots 36 \text{ mol \%}$.

That in region II was

$\text{MnO/Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \approx 1$; $\text{MgO} \approx 14 \dots 18 \text{ mol \%}$.

Compositions of type I have higher magnetic anisotropy than those of composition II. Therefore, the density of surface energy of the domain boundary is greater for I

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Concerning the Shape of the Hysteresis Loop of Ferrite Cores for
Memory Devices

than for II. In practice, with identical treatment, H_c for type I is 1.5 - 2 times higher than for type II and the magnetisation at saturation for I is usually lower than for II. If a ferrite core is to have $H_c = 1.3 - 1.5$ either composition is eligible. The characteristics of the two types of core are compared in a Table and it will be seen that the ratio B_r/B_m is fairly great for both, so that H_m is greater than zero. The curvature of the vertical sides of the loop is governed by the ratio B_m/H_c , which for cores I = 1 150 and for cores II = 1 620. Therefore the value of H_m is greater for compositions I than for II and accordingly compositions in region I should be chosen in the case considered. Curvature of the vertical sides of the hysteresis loop was determined under impulse conditions from the rate of rise of interference voltage on changing the magnetic field intensity by 5 - 10% (see Fig 4). It will be seen from Fig 4 that for cores type I the change in interference voltage is

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Concerning the Shape of the Hysteresis Loop of Ferrite Cores for
Memory Devices

sharper than for cores type II, because the sides of
the hysteresis loop for cores I are the more curved
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 4 references, of
which 3 are English and 1 Soviet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9

GLOTOV, V.G., inzh.; DOLKAR'', V.M.

Pulsed imagnetic polarity reversal of ferrites with rectangular
hysteresis loops. Vest.elektrprom. 31 no.3:19-25 Mr '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Ferrates)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410015-9"

9.2130 (1001,1155,1331)

83643

S/110/61/000/001/011/023
E073/E455

AUTHOR: Glotov, V.G., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of the Porosity on the Properties of Ferrite Cores

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.1, pp.34-38

TEXT: According to data in the literature, the optimum dimensions for small cores are: internal diameter d , 0.7 to 0.8 mm; external diameter D , 1.2 to 1.3 mm; the height is usually 0.4 to 0.5 mm so as to obtain a sufficiently high output signal U_s (50 to 70 mV). For ferrite cores used as memories, the most important parameter is the steepness of the rectangular hysteresis loop, which depends on the chemical composition of the cores and the manufacturing process. For obtaining MgMn ferrites with a rectangular hysteresis loop, the following condition has to be fulfilled:

$$A\sigma_w > LJ_s^2$$

where σ_w is the density of the surface energy of the domain walls,
 L is the average diameter of the material,

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E073/E455

Influence of the Porosity on the Properties of Ferrite Cores

J_s is the saturation magnetization,
A a constant depending on the shape, dimensions and
location of the boundaries of reverse magnetization.
Of these, σ and J_s depend on the chemical composition and
 L depends on the manufacturing process. To obtain an improved
steepness of the hysteresis loop, the structure has to be of
sufficiently fine grain, which also improves the mechanical strength.
The magnitude L can be influenced by the degree of porosity.
It was established experimentally that the additional porosity
caused by the burning-out of the binder during the sintering
process plays an important role. The shape of the hysteresis loop
is evaluated by determining the change in the signal-to-noise
ratio U_s/U_n when the field potential increases by 10%. The
greatest drop in the signal-to-noise ratio was obtained for a core
with the optimum percentage of binder, whilst for equal cores
containing an increased or reduced percentage of the binder the
drop in the U_s/U_n was small. The determined dependence of the
increase in the noise-to-signal ratio (U_n/U_s) as a function of the
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Influence of the Porosity on the Properties of Ferrite Cores

percentage of the binder resulting from a 10% increase of the field potential is plotted in Fig.4; it is obvious that the shape of the hysteresis loop depends to a great extent on the additional porosity. M.Bal'shin (Ref.3) attributed this to the fact that pressing eliminates most large porosities, whilst the sintering process eliminates small porosities. The fresh pores caused by the binder burning out will however be large: when the sintering temperatures are high, the pores remaining after pressing become insignificant and the porosity caused by the binder will control grain growth. The pressing can be effected either by maintaining constant the pressure of the press, obtaining thereby press links of differing height but of uniform density; alternatively, the ultimate distance between the punch and the die can be maintained constant, when press links of equal height but of differing density will be obtained. The author considers the first process preferable, since by this method variance of the properties will only occur along the height of the cores and not in the radial direction. In mass-produced ferrite cores it frequently happens

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Influence of the Porosity on the Properties of Ferrite Cores

that cores produced under strictly identical manufacturing conditions will differ as regards H_c . According to L.Blackman (Trans.Brit.Ceram.Soc., V.56, 1957, No.11) this is mainly due to differing reactivities of the material. It is, however, likely that the statistical distribution of cathions in the spinel lattice during annealing at high temperature also has a certain influence. Usually, the tolerance as regards H_c values is very small and it is necessary to "correct" batches in which the deviations are not too wide. The results show that such correction is possible. If H_c is too high, additional holding at the sintering temperature is recommended: if it is too low, it is necessary to reduce the sintering temperature. In these operations a satisfactory sharpness of the hysteresis loop can be maintained only if the material whose H_c is too low has a porosity a little higher than that of the optimum. In cores with too low H_c values and a satisfactory hysteresis loop and optimum porosity, the desired higher H_c values can be obtained by reducing the firing temperature as a result of redistribution of the Card 4/5

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Influence of the Porosity on the Properties of Ferrite Cores

cations provided the material contains sufficient quantities of MgO. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1960

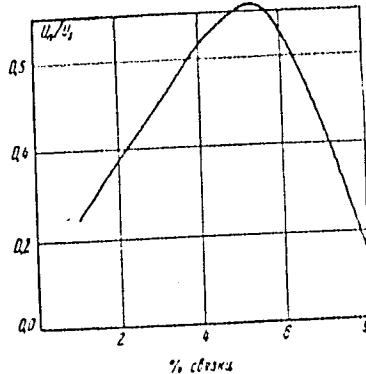


Рис. 4. Зависимость U_n/U_1 от сухи при напряженности поля $H_m + 0.1H_m$.

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9,7140
S/194/61/000/009/015/053
D222/D302

AUTHOR: Glotov, V.G.

TITLE: The influence of porosity on the properties of ferrite cores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 31, abstract 9 B227 (Vestn. elektropro-
msti, no. 1, 1961, 34-38)

TEXT: Small MgMn ferrite cores are used in storage units of large capacity. In order to ensure a rectangular hysteresis loop a sufficiently micro-granular structure is necessary which also improves the mechanical strength of the cores. It is established experimentally that in the synthesis of ferrites the additional porosity arising during sintering because of the burning out of the organic binding material, added to the powder before pressing is of great importance. With small porosity recrystallization during sintering is not hindered and the average diameter of the

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The influence of porosity...

grains increases, while the rectangularity deteriorates. On the other hand very high porosity reduces the rectangularity, because it increases the possibility for the formation of inversely magnetized domains during remagnetization. Best rectangularity of the hysteresis loop is obtained with an optimal porosity for the given binding material. If the sintering temperature is sufficiently high porosity becomes negligible, and the grain size growth is controlled by the additional porosity induced by the binding material. The negligible influence exerted by the change in porosity during pressing, at the temperature where the powder particles begin to increase, and the final grain size are explained by the fact that the magnitude of the contact surface is little dependent on the pressing pressure before recrystallization begins. Therefore, difference in porosity in the pressed specimens do not influence noticeably the rectangularity of the hysteresis loop. 4 figures. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GLOTOV, V.G., inzh.

Impulse remagnetization of ferrites with rectangular hysteresis
loops. Vestn. radiofizika 33 no.11:69-72 R 162 (MIRA 15:11)
(Ferrates)

GLOTOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich [Hlotov, Vasil']; DEMCHUK, M., red.;
NEDOVIZ, S., tekhnred.

[Come to see the "Ukraina" Collective Farm] Priizdit' u
kolhoz "Ukraina." L'viv, Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1959.
25 p. (MIRA 1):2)
(Collective farms)

GLOTOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich [Klotov, V.I.]; SVARNIK, i. [Svarnyk, i.],
red.; MEDOVIZ, S., tekhn. red.

[Secretary of a district party committee; sketches] Sekretar
raikomu; narysy. L'viv, Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1961. 58 p.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Sokal' District--rural conditions)

GLOTOV, V. K.

"Investigation of the Dynamics of a Longitudinal Launching." Cand Tech Sci,
Leningrad Ship Building Inst, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SOV / 124-58-5-5401

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 64 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glotov, V.K.

TITLE: ~~Allowing for the Curvature of the Flanks of a Vessel in Calculations of its Draft (Uchet nepryamoborotnosti v raschetakh posadki korablya)~~

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1956, Nr 18, pp 141-152

ABSTRACT: Examination is made of one of the possible methods of calculating the draft of a vessel when allowance is made for the curvature of its flanks. Draft calculations made for various types of vessels by this method are included.

A.M. Rozenfeld

1. Ships--Design 2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 1/1

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